



Deutsche Bank AG

Securities Linked to an Index

Deutsche Bank AG may from time to time offer and sell certain securities (collectively, the **"Securities"**), as part of our Global Notes Program, Series A, linked to an index. This underlying supplement describes some of the potential indices to which the Securities may be linked, as well as related matter concerning the relationship, if any, between Deutsche Bank AG and the sponsors or publishers of each index. Additional specific terms of any Securities that we offer, including any additions or changes to the terms specified in the product supplement relating to your Securities or the descriptions of the indices contained in this underlying supplement, will be described in a separate free writing prospectus, term sheet or pricing supplement, which we refer to as a **"pricing supplement."** If there is any inconsistency between the terms described in the relevant pricing supplement and those described in this underlying supplement or in the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement or product supplement, the terms described in the relevant pricing supplement will be controlling.

This underlying supplement describes only select indices to which the Securities may be linked. We do not guarantee that we will offer Securities linked to any of the indices described in this underlying supplement. In addition, we may in the future offer Securities linked to an index that is not described in this underlying supplement. In such an event, we will describe any such additional index in the relevant pricing supplement.

Issuer: Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

Underlying Indices: the S&P 500[®] Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the Nasdaq 100[®] Index, the Nikkei[®] 225 Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM.

Investing in the Securities involves a number of risks. See "Risk Factors" in the relevant product supplement and "Key Risks" in the relevant pricing supplement for risks related to an investment in the Securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of the Securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this underlying supplement or the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement or product supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Securities are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

Deutsche Bank AG

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SECURITIES

You should read this underlying supplement together with the prospectus dated October 10, 2006, as supplemented by the prospectus supplement dated November 13, 2006, relating to our Series A global notes, of which these Securities are a part, and any relevant product supplement and pricing supplement that we may file with the SEC from time to time, which contains a description of the terms of particular categories of Securities or the specific terms of your Securities. You may access these documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- Prospectus supplement dated November 13, 2006:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000119312506233129/d424b3.htm>
- Prospectus dated October 10, 2006:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1159508/000095012306012432/u50845fv3asr.htm>

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 0001159508. As used in this underlying supplement, “**we**,” “**us**” or “**our**” refers to Deutsche Bank AG, including, as the context requires, acting through one of its branches.

You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Risk Factors” in the relevant product supplement, as the Securities involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before deciding to invest in the Securities.

UNDERLYING SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This underlying supplement describes some of the potential indices to which the Securities may be linked and the relationship, if any, between Deutsche Bank AG and the sponsors or publishers of each such index. If there is any inconsistency between the terms described in the relevant pricing supplement and those described in this underlying supplement, the terms described in the relevant pricing supplement will be controlling. Any relevant pricing supplement should also be read in connection with this underlying supplement, the relevant product supplement and the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement.

*In this underlying supplement, when we refer to the “**Securities**,” we mean certain Securities that may be offered by Deutsche Bank AG from time to time linked to an index. Also, references to the “**accompanying prospectus**” and “**prospectus supplement**” mean, respectively, the accompanying prospectus, dated October 10, 2006, of Deutsche Bank AG and the prospectus supplement, dated November 13, 2006, of Deutsche Bank AG, and references to “**relevant product supplement**” refer to the relevant product supplement that we may file from time to time relating to the particular category of your Securities. References to the “**relevant pricing supplement**” mean the pricing supplement and any free writing prospectus that describe the specific terms of your Securities.*

Specific Terms Will Be Described in Relevant Pricing Supplements

The relevant product supplement describes some of the general terms that apply to each category of Securities and the general manner in which they may be offered. Deutsche Bank AG may also prepare one or more pricing supplements that describe particular issuances of Securities. The specific terms for your Securities will be described in the relevant pricing supplement, including any additions or changes to the terms specified in the relevant product supplement or the descriptions of the indices set forth in this underlying supplement. Any relevant pricing supplement, including any free writing prospectus, should be read in connection with this underlying supplement, the relevant product supplement and the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement.

Licenses

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant pricing supplement, Deutsche Bank AG has contracted with the sponsor or publisher of the index to which your Securities may be linked for the rights to use such index and certain associated trademarks or service marks for such index. Deutsche Bank AG generally obtains these licenses either on an individual basis for a particular offering of Securities or for a term of years. Although Deutsche Bank AG anticipates that it will continue to enter into and renew such licenses, any such license could be terminated upon the occurrence of certain events in the future.

UNDERLYING INDICES

The S&P 500® Index

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the S&P 500® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P. The S&P 500® Index was developed by S&P and is calculated, maintained and published by S&P. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the level of the S&P 500® Index (discussed below in further detail) is based on the relative value of the aggregate Market Value (as defined below) of the common stocks of 500 companies (the “**S&P 500® Component Stocks**”) as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average Market Value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. Historically, the “**Market Value**” of any S&P 500® Component Stock was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of the then outstanding shares of such S&P 500® Component Stock. As discussed below, on March 21, 2005, S&P began to use a new methodology to calculate the Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stocks and on September 16, 2005, S&P completed its transition to the new calculation methodology. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the NYSE and not all 500 companies are listed on such exchange. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index with an aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the U.S. equity market. S&P may from time to time, in its sole discretion, add companies to, or delete companies from, the S&P 500® Index to achieve the objectives stated above. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the company’s common stock is widely-held and the Market Value and trading activity of the common stock of that company.

On March 21, 2005, S&P began to calculate the Index based on a half float-adjusted formula, and on September 16, 2005 the Index became fully float adjusted. S&P’s criteria for selecting stocks for the Index have not been changed by the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company’s weight in the Index (i.e., its Market Value).

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the Index reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company’s outstanding shares. S&P defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are subject to float adjustment:

- holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic partners, or leveraged buyout groups;
- holdings by government entities, including all levels of government in the United States or foreign countries; and
- holdings by current or former officers and directors of the company, founders of the company, or family trusts of officers, directors, or founders, as well as holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans, or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

However, treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. In cases where

holdings in a group exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of a company, the holdings of that group will be excluded from the float-adjusted count of shares to be used in the Index calculation. Mutual funds, investment advisory firms, pension funds, or foundations not associated with the company and investment funds in insurance companies, shares of a United States company traded in Canada as “exchangeable shares,” shares that trust beneficiaries may buy or sell without difficulty or significant additional expense beyond typical brokerage fees, and, if a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class if such shares are convertible by shareholders without undue delay and cost, are also part of the float.

For each stock, an investable weight factor (“**IWF**”) is calculated by dividing the available float shares, defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above where the group holdings exceed 10% of the outstanding shares, by the total shares outstanding. (On March 21, 2005, the S&P 500® Index moved half way to float adjustment, meaning that if a stock has an IWF of 0.80, the IWF used to calculate the Index between March 21, 2005 and September 16, 2005 was 0.90. On September 16, 2005, S&P began to calculate the Index on a fully float-adjusted basis, meaning that if a stock has an IWF of 0.80, the IWF used to calculate the S&P 500® Index on and after September 16, 2005 is 0.80.) The float-adjusted Index is calculated by dividing the sum of the IWF multiplied by both the price and the total shares outstanding for each stock by the index divisor. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P will calculate the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

As of the date of this underlying supplement, the S&P 500® Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology: the level of the S&P 500® Index reflects the total Market Value of all 500 S&P 500® Component Stocks relative to the S&P 500® Index’s base period of 1941–43 (the “**Base Period**”).

An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time.

The actual total Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stocks during the Base Period has been set equal to an indexed value of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941–43=10. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P 500® Index is computed by dividing the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stocks by a number called the Index Divisor. By itself, the Index Divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P 500® Index, it is the only link to the original Base Period level of the S&P 500® Index. The Index Divisor keeps the S&P 500® Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the Index (“**Index Maintenance**”).

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spinoffs.

To prevent the level of the S&P 500® Index from changing due to corporate actions, all corporate actions which affect the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Index require an Index Divisor adjustment. By adjusting the Index Divisor for the change in total Market Value, the level of the S&P 500® Index remains constant. This helps maintain the level of the S&P 500® Index as an accurate barometer of stock market performance and ensures that the movement of the S&P 500® Index does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500® Index. All Index Divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the Index Closing Level. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require simple changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the Index and do not require Index Divisor adjustments.

The table below summarizes the types of the S&P 500® Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not an Index Divisor adjustment is required.

<u>Type of Corporate Action</u>	<u>Adjustment Factor</u>	<u>Divisor Adjustment Required</u>
Stock split (e.g., 2-for-1)	Shares Outstanding <i>multiplied by 2</i> ; Stock Price <i>divided by 2</i>	No
Share Issuance (i.e., change ≥5%)	Shares Outstanding <i>plus</i> newly issued Shares	Yes
Share Repurchase (i.e., change ≥5%)	Shares Outstanding <i>minus</i> Repurchased Shares	Yes
Special Cash Dividends	Share Price <i>minus</i> Special Dividend	Yes
Company Change	Add new company Market Value <i>minus</i> old company Market Value	Yes
Rights offering	Price of parent company <i>minus</i> $\left(\frac{\text{Price of Rights}}{\text{Right Ratio}} \right)$	Yes
Spinoffs	Price of parent company <i>minus</i> $\left(\frac{\text{Price of Spinoff Co.}}{\text{Share Exchange Ratio}} \right)$	Yes

Stock splits and stock dividends do not affect the Index Divisor of the S&P 500® Index, because following a split or dividend both the stock price and number of shares outstanding are adjusted by S&P so that there is no change in the Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stock. All stock split and dividend adjustments are made after the close of trading on the day before the ex-date.

Each of the corporate events exemplified in the table requiring an adjustment to the Index Divisor has the effect of altering the Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stock and consequently of altering the aggregate Market Value of the S&P 500® Component Stocks (the “**Post-Event Aggregate Market Value**”). In order that the level of the S&P 500® Index (the “**Pre-Event Index Value**”) not be affected by the altered Market Value (whether increase or decrease) of the affected S&P 500® Component Stock, a new Index Divisor (“**New Divisor**”) is derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{New Divisor}} = \text{Pre-Event Index Value}$$

$$\text{New Divisor} = \frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{Pre-Event Index Value}}$$

A large part of the Index maintenance process involves tracking the changes in the number of shares outstanding of each of the S&P 500® Index companies. Four times a year, on a Friday close to the end of each calendar quarter, the share totals of companies in the S&P 500® Index

are updated as required by any changes in the number of shares outstanding. After the totals are updated, the Index Divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total Market Value of the Index. In addition, any changes over 5% in the current common shares outstanding for the Index companies are carefully reviewed on a weekly basis, and when appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the Index Divisor.

License Agreement with S&P

We have entered into an agreement with S&P providing us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the S&P 500® Index, which is owned and published by S&P, in connection with certain securities, including the Securities.

The Securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Standard & Poor's, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., which we refer to as S&P. S&P makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Securities particularly, or the ability of the S&P 500® Index to track general stock market performance. S&P's only relationship to Deutsche Bank AG is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P without regard to Deutsche Bank AG or the Securities. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of Deutsche Bank AG or the holders of the Securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500® Index. S&P is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing, price or quantity of the Securities to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the amount due at maturity of the Securities. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Securities.

S&P DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND S&P SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY DEUTSCHE BANK AG, HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL S&P HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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Discontinuation of the S&P 500® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If S&P discontinues publication of the S&P 500® Index and S&P or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Index (such index being referred to herein as an "S&P

successor index”), then any S&P 500® Index closing level will be determined by reference to the level of such S&P successor index at the close of trading on the NYSE, the AMEX, the Nasdaq National Market or the relevant exchange or market for the S&P successor index on the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of an S&P successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the Securities.

If S&P discontinues publication of the S&P 500® Index prior to, and such discontinuance is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no S&P successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected an S&P successor index and publication of such S&P successor index is discontinued prior to and such discontinuation is continuing on such Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the S&P 500® Index closing level for such date. The S&P 500® Index closing level will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the S&P 500® Index or S&P successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuance, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently comprising the S&P 500® Index or S&P successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of the S&P 500® Index or S&P successor index, as applicable, on the relevant exchange may adversely affect the value of the Securities.

If at any time the method of calculating the S&P 500® Index or an S&P successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the S&P 500® Index or an S&P successor index is in any other way modified so that such index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after such time, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the S&P 500® Index closing level is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level with reference to the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the S&P 500® Index or an S&P successor index is modified so that the level of the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index), then the calculation agent will adjust the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index in order to arrive at a level of the S&P 500® Index or such S&P successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index (“**Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index**”), including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, STOXX Limited. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is calculated, maintained and published by STOXX Limited. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index was created by STOXX Limited, a joint venture between Deutsche Börse AG, Dow Jones & Company ("**Dow Jones**") and SWX Swiss Exchange. Publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index began on February 26, 1998, based on an initial Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index value of 1,000 at December 31, 1991. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is published in *The Wall Street Journal* and disseminated on the STOXX Limited website: <http://www.stoxx.com>, which sets forth, among other things, the country and industrial sector weightings of the securities included in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and updates these weightings at the end of each quarter. Information contained in the STOXX Limited website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this underlying supplement.

Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index Composition and Maintenance

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is composed of 50 component stocks of market sector leaders from within the Dow Jones EURO STOXX® Index, which includes stocks selected from the Euro Zone. The component stocks have a high degree of liquidity and represent the largest companies across all market sectors defined by the Dow Jones Global Classification Standard.

The composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is reviewed annually, based on the closing stock data on the last trading day in August. The component stocks are announced on the first trading day in September. Changes to the component stocks are implemented on the third Friday in September and are effective the following trading day. Changes in the composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index are made to ensure that the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index includes the 50 market sector leaders from within the Dow Jones EURO STOXX® Index. A current list of the issuers that comprise the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is available on the STOXX Limited website: <http://www.stoxx.com>. Information contained in the STOXX Limited website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this underlying supplement.

The free float factors for each component stock used to calculate the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index, as described below, are reviewed, calculated and implemented on a quarterly basis and are fixed until the next quarterly review.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is also reviewed on an ongoing basis. Corporate actions (including initial public offerings, mergers and takeovers, spin-offs, delistings and bankruptcy) that affect the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index composition are immediately reviewed. Any changes are announced, implemented and effective in line with the type of corporate action and the magnitude of the effect.

Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index Calculation

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is calculated with the "**Laspeyres formula**," which measures the aggregate price changes in the component stocks against a fixed base quantity weight. The formula for calculating the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index value can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{free float market capitalization of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index}}{\text{adjusted base date market capitalization of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index}} \times 1,000$$

The "**free float market capitalization of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index**" is equal to the *sum* of the products of the closing price, market capitalization and free float factor for each component stock as of the time the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is being calculated.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is also subject to a divisor, which is adjusted to maintain the continuity of Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index values despite changes due to corporate actions. The following is a summary of the adjustments to any component stock made for corporate actions and the effect of such adjustment on the divisor, where shareholders of the component stock will receive “B” number of shares for every “A” share held (where applicable).

<p>(1) <i>Split and reverse split:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = closing price * A/B</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * B/A</p> <p>Divisor: no change</p>	<p>(2) <i>Rights offering:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price =(closing price * A + subscription price * B) / (A + B)</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * (A + B) / A</p> <p>Divisor: increases</p>
<p>(3) <i>Stock dividend:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = closing price * A / (A + B)</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * (A + B) / A</p> <p>Divisor: no change</p>	<p>(4) <i>Stock dividend of another company:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price =(closing price * A - price of other company * B) / A</p> <p>Divisor: decreases</p>
<p>(5) <i>Return of capital and share consideration:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price =(closing price - dividend announced by company * (1-withholding tax)) * A / B</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * B / A</p> <p>Divisor: decreases</p>	<p>(6) <i>Repurchase shares / self tender:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = ((price before tender * old number of shares) - (tender price * number of tendered shares)) / (old number of shares - number of tendered shares)</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares - number of tendered shares</p> <p>Divisor: decreases</p>
<p>(7) <i>Spin-off:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price =(closing price * A—price of spun-off shares * B) / A</p> <p>Divisor: decreases</p>	
<p>(8) <i>Combination stock distribution (dividend or split) and rights offering:</i></p> <p>For this corporate action, the following additional assumptions apply: Shareholders receive B new shares from the distribution and C new shares from the rights offering for every A shares held If A is not equal to one share, all the following “new number of shares” formulae need to be divided by A:</p>	
<p>— <i>If rights are applicable after stock distribution (one action applicable to other):</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C * (1 + B / A)) / ((A + B) * (1 + C / A))</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * ((A + B) * (1 + C / A)) / A</p> <p>Divisor: increases</p>	<p>— <i>If stock distribution is applicable after rights (one action applicable to other):</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C) / ((A + C) * (1 + B / A))</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * ((A + C) * (1 + B / A))</p> <p>Divisor: increases</p>
<p>— <i>Stock distribution and rights (neither action is applicable to the other):</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C) / (A + B + C)</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * (A + B + C) / A</p> <p>Divisor: increases</p>	

License Agreement with STOXX Limited

We have entered into an agreement with STOXX Limited providing us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index, which is owned and published by STOXX Limited, in connection with certain securities, including the Securities.

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“DOW JONES EURO STOXX 50®” AND “STOXX®” ARE SERVICE MARKS OF STOXX LIMITED AND DOW JONES AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY DEUTSCHE BANK AG. THE SECURITIES ARE NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY STOXX LIMITED AND DOW JONES, AND STOXX LIMITED AND DOW JONES MAKES NO REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN THE SECURITIES.

Discontinuation of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If STOXX Limited discontinues publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and STOXX Limited or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index (such index being referred to herein as a “**Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index**”), then any Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index closing level will be determined by reference to the level of such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index at the close of trading on the relevant exchange or market for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index on the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the Securities.

If STOXX Limited discontinues publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index prior to, and such discontinuance is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index is available at such time or the calculation agent has previously selected a Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index and publication of such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index closing level for such date. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index closing level will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuance, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently comprising the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index, as applicable, on the relevant exchange may adversely affect the value of the Securities.

If at any time the method of calculating the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or a Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or a Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index is in any other way modified so that the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the EURO STOXX 50® Index closing level is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index closing level with reference to the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or a Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index is modified so that the level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index is a

fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (e.g., due to a split in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index), then the calculation agent will adjust the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index in order to arrive at a level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or such Dow Jones EURO STOXX successor index as if there had been no such modification (e.g., as if such split had not occurred).

THE NASDAQ 100® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the NASDAQ 100® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. ("**Nasdaq**"). Nasdaq has no obligation to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the NASDAQ 100® Index.

The NASDAQ 100® Index is a modified market capitalization-weighted index of 100 of the largest stocks of non-financial companies listed on The Nasdaq Global Market tier of the Nasdaq. The NASDAQ 100® Index was first published in January 1985 and includes companies across a variety of major industry groups. As of December 31, 2006, the major industry groups covered in the NASDAQ 100® Index (listed according to their respective capitalization in the NASDAQ 100® Index) were as follows: technology (56.03%); consumer services (19.36%); health care (13.62%); industrials (5.76%); consumer goods (2.58%); telecommunications (2.07%); basic materials (0.33%) and oil & gas (0.25%). The identity and capitalization weightings of the five largest companies represented in the NASDAQ 100® Index as of December 31, 2006 were as follows: Microsoft Corporation (6.73%); Apple Computer, Inc. (6.72%); QUALCOMM Incorporated (5.02%); Google Inc. (4.17%); and Cisco Systems, Inc. (3.95%). Current information regarding the market value of the NASDAQ 100® Index is available from the Nasdaq as well as numerous market information services.

The NASDAQ 100® Index share weights of the component securities of the NASDAQ 100® Index at any time are based upon the total shares outstanding in each of those securities and are additionally subject, in certain cases, to rebalancing. Accordingly, each underlying stock's influence on the level of the NASDAQ 100® Index is directly proportional to the value of its NASDAQ 100® Index share weight.

Computation of the NASDAQ 100® Index

Underlying Stock Eligibility Criteria and Annual Ranking Review

Initial Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for initial inclusion in the NASDAQ 100® Index, a security must be listed on the Nasdaq and meet the following criteria:

- the security must be listed on The Nasdaq National Market (unless the security was dually listed on another U.S. market prior to January 1, 2004 and has continuously maintained that listing);
- the security must be of a non-financial company;
- the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings;
- the security must have an average daily trading volume on the Nasdaq of at least 200,000 shares;

- if the security is of a foreign issuer (a foreign issuer is determined based on its country of incorporation), it must have listed options on a recognized market in the United States or be eligible for listed-options trading on a recognized options market in the United States;
- only one class of security per issuer is allowed;
- the issuer of the security may not have entered into a definitive agreement or other arrangement which would result in the security no longer being NASDAQ 100® Index eligible;
- the issuer of the security may not have annual financial statements with an audit opinion that is currently withdrawn;
- the security must have seasoned on the Nasdaq or another recognized market (generally, a company is considered to be seasoned if it has been listed on a market for at least two years; in the case of spin-offs, the operating history of the spin-off will be considered); and
- if the security would otherwise qualify to be in the top 25% of the securities included in the NASDAQ 100® Index by market capitalization for the six prior consecutive month ends, then a one-year seasoning criteria would apply.

Continued Eligibility Criteria

In addition, to be eligible for continued inclusion in the NASDAQ 100® Index, the following criteria apply:

- the security must be listed on The Nasdaq National Market (unless the security was dually listed on another U.S. market prior to January 1, 2004 and has continuously maintained that listing);
- the security must be of a non-financial company;
- the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings;
- the security must have an average daily trading volume of at least 200,000 shares as measured annually during the ranking review process;
- if the security is of a foreign issuer, it must have listed options or be eligible for listed-options trading, as measured annually during the ranking review process;
- the security must have an adjusted market capitalization equal to or exceeding 0.10% of the aggregate adjusted market capitalization of the NASDAQ 100® Index at each month end. In the event a company does not meet this criterion for two consecutive month ends, it will be removed from the NASDAQ 100® Index effective after the close of trading on the third Friday of the following month; and
- the issuer of the security may not have annual financial statements with an audit opinion that is currently withdrawn.

These NASDAQ 100® Index eligibility criteria may be revised from time to time by the Nasdaq without regard to the Securities.

The NASDAQ 100® Index securities are evaluated on an annual basis, except under extraordinary circumstances which may result in an interim evaluation, as follows (this evaluation is referred to herein as the "Ranking Review"). Securities listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market which meet the applicable eligibility criteria are ranked by market value. NASDAQ 100®

Index-eligible securities which are already in the NASDAQ 100® Index and which are ranked in the top 100 eligible securities (based on market capitalization) are retained in the NASDAQ 100® Index. A security that is ranked 101 to 125 is also retained, provided that such security was ranked in the top 100 eligible securities as of the previous Ranking Review. Securities not meeting such criteria are replaced. The replacement securities chosen are those NASDAQ 100® Index-eligible securities not currently in the NASDAQ 100® Index that have the largest market capitalization. The data used in the ranking includes end of October NASDAQ market data and is updated for total shares outstanding submitted in a publicly filed SEC document via EDGAR through the end of November.

Generally, the list of annual additions and deletions is publicly announced via a press release in the early part of December, and replacements are made effective after the close of trading on the third Friday in December. Moreover, if at any time during the year a NASDAQ 100® Index security is no longer traded on the Nasdaq, or is otherwise determined by the Nasdaq to become ineligible for continued inclusion in the NASDAQ 100® Index, the security will be replaced with the largest market capitalization security not currently in the NASDAQ 100® Index and meeting the NASDAQ 100® Index eligibility criteria listed above.

In addition to the Ranking Review, the securities in the NASDAQ 100® Index are monitored every day by the Nasdaq with respect to changes in total shares outstanding arising from secondary offerings, stock repurchases, conversions or other corporate actions. The Nasdaq has adopted the following quarterly scheduled weight adjustment procedures with respect to those changes. If the change in total shares outstanding arising from a corporate action is greater than or equal to 5.0%, that change is made to the NASDAQ 100® Index on the evening prior to the effective date of that corporate action or as soon as practical thereafter. Otherwise, if the change in total shares outstanding is less than 5.0%, then all those changes are accumulated and made effective at one time on a quarterly basis after the close of trading on the third Friday in each of March, June, September and December. In either case, the NASDAQ 100® Index share weights for those underlying stocks are adjusted by the same percentage amount by which the total shares outstanding have changed in those NASDAQ 100® Index securities. Ordinarily, whenever there is a change in the NASDAQ 100® Index share weights or a change in a component security included in the NASDAQ 100® Index, the Nasdaq adjusts the divisor to assure that there is no discontinuity in the level of the NASDAQ 100® Index that might otherwise be caused by any of those changes.

Rebalancing of the NASDAQ 100® Index

The NASDAQ 100® Index is calculated under a modified capitalization-weighted methodology, which is a hybrid between equal weighting and conventional capitalization weighting. This methodology is expected to: (1) retain in general the economic attributes of capitalization weighting; (2) promote portfolio weight diversification (thereby limiting domination of the NASDAQ 100® Index by a few large stocks); (3) reduce NASDAQ 100® Index performance distortion by preserving the capitalization ranking of companies; and (4) reduce market impact on the smallest NASDAQ 100® Index securities from necessary weight rebalancings.

Under the methodology employed, on a quarterly basis coinciding with the Nasdaq's quarterly scheduled weight adjustment procedures, the NASDAQ 100® Index securities are categorized as either Large Stocks or Small Stocks depending on whether their current percentage weights (after taking into account scheduled weight adjustments due to stock repurchases, secondary offerings or other corporate actions) are greater than, or less than or equal to, the average percentage weight in the NASDAQ 100® Index (*i.e.*, as a 100-stock index, the average percentage weight in the NASDAQ 100® Index is 1.0%).

This quarterly examination will result in a NASDAQ 100® Index rebalancing if either one or both of the following two weight distribution requirements are not met: (1) the current weight of the single largest market capitalization NASDAQ 100® Index security must be less than or equal to 24.0% and (2) the collective weight of those NASDAQ 100® Index securities whose individual current weights are in excess of 4.5%, when added together, must be less than or equal to 48.0%. In addition, the Nasdaq may conduct a special rebalancing if it is determined necessary to maintain the integrity of the NASDAQ 100® Index. If either one or both of these weight distribution requirements are not met upon quarterly review, or the Nasdaq determines that a special rebalancing is required, a weight rebalancing will be performed. First, relating to weight distribution requirement (1) above, if the current weight of the single largest NASDAQ 100® Index security exceeds 24.0%, then the weights of all Large Stocks will be scaled down proportionately towards 1.0% by enough for the adjusted weight of the single largest NASDAQ 100® Index security to be set to 20.0%. Second, relating to weight distribution requirement (2) above, for those NASDAQ 100® Index securities whose individual current weights or adjusted weights in accordance with the preceding step are in excess of 4.5%, if their collective weight exceeds 48.0%, then the weights of all Large Stocks will be scaled down proportionately towards 1.0% by just enough for the collective weight, so adjusted, to be set to 40.0%.

The aggregate weight reduction among the Large Stocks resulting from either or both of the above rescalings will then be redistributed to the Small Stocks in the following iterative manner. In the first iteration, the weight of the largest Small Stock will be scaled upwards by a factor which sets it equal to the average NASDAQ 100® Index weight of 1.0%. The weights of each of the smaller remaining Small Stocks will be scaled up by the same factor reduced in relation to each stock's relative ranking among the Small Stocks such that the smaller the NASDAQ 100® Index security in the ranking, the less the scale-up of its weight. This is intended to reduce the market impact of the weight rebalancing on the smallest component securities in the NASDAQ 100® Index.

In the second iteration, the weight of the second largest Small Stock, already adjusted in the first iteration, will be scaled upwards by a factor which sets it equal to the average NASDAQ 100® Index weight of 1.0%. The weights of each of the smaller remaining Small Stocks will be scaled up by this same factor reduced in relation to each stock's relative ranking among the Small Stocks such that, once again, the smaller the stock in the ranking, the less the scale-up of its weight.

Additional iterations will be performed until the accumulated increase in weight among the Small Stocks exactly equals the aggregate weight reduction among the Large Stocks from rebalancing in accordance with weight distribution requirement (1) and/or weight distribution requirement (2).

Then, to complete the rebalancing procedure, once the final percent weights of each of the NASDAQ 100® Index securities are set, the NASDAQ 100® Index share weights will be determined anew based upon the last sale prices and aggregate capitalization of the NASDAQ 100® Index at the close of trading on the Thursday in the week immediately preceding the week of the third Friday in March, June, September and December. Changes to the NASDAQ 100® Index share weights will be made effective after the close of trading on the third Friday in March, June, September and December, and an adjustment to the NASDAQ 100® Index divisor will be made to ensure continuity of the NASDAQ 100® Index.

Ordinarily, new rebalanced weights will be determined by applying the above procedures to the current NASDAQ 100® Index share weights. However, the Nasdaq may from time to time determine rebalanced weights, if necessary, by instead applying the above procedure to the actual current market capitalization of the NASDAQ 100® Index components. In those instances, the Nasdaq would announce the different basis for rebalancing prior to its implementation.

License Agreement with Nasdaq

We have entered into an agreement with Nasdaq providing us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the NASDAQ 100® Index, which is owned and published by Nasdaq, in connection with certain securities, including the Securities.

The Securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Nasdaq (Nasdaq along with its affiliates, the “**Corporations**”). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, the Securities. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of the Securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Securities particularly, or the ability of the NASDAQ 100® Index, to track general stock market performance. The Corporations’ only relationship to Deutsche Bank (“**Licensee**”) is in the licensing of the NASDAQ 100®, NASDAQ 100® Index, and Nasdaq® trademarks or service marks, and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the NASDAQ 100® Index, which is determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to Licensee or the Securities. Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of the Securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculation the NASDAQ 100® Index. The Corporations are not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Securities to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Securities are to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Securities.

THE CORPORATIONS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR UNINTERRUPTED CALCULATION OF THE NASDAQ 100® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF THE SECURITIES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE NASDAQ 100® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE NASDAQ 100® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CORPORATIONS HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

NASDAQ®, NASDAQ 100® AND NASDAQ 100® INDEX ARE TRADE OR SERVICE MARKS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND ARE LICENSED FOR USE BY DEUTSCHE BANK AG. THE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN PASSED ON BY THE CORPORATIONS AS TO THEIR LEGALITY OR SUITABILITY. THE SECURITIES ARE NOT ISSUED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED TO BY THE CORPORATIONS. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO WARRANTIES AND BEAR NO LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE SECURITIES.

Discontinuation of the NASDAQ 100® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If Nasdaq discontinues publication of the NASDAQ 100® Index and Nasdaq or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued NASDAQ 100® Index (such index being referred to herein as a “**NASDAQ 100 successor index**”), then any NASDAQ 100® Index closing level will be determined by reference to the level of such NASDAQ 100 successor index

at the close of trading on the NYSE, the AMEX, the NASDAQ Stock Market or the relevant exchange or market for the NASDAQ 100 successor index on the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a NASDAQ 100 successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to us and to the holders of the Securities.

If Nasdaq discontinues publication of the NASDAQ 100® Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no NASDAQ 100 successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a NASDAQ 100 successor index and publication of such NASDAQ 100 successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the NASDAQ 100® Index closing level for such date. The NASDAQ 100® Index closing level will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and the method of calculating the NASDAQ 100® Index or NASDAQ 100 successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the NASDAQ 100® Index. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the NASDAQ 100® Index on the relevant exchange may adversely affect the value of the Securities.

If at any time the method of calculating the NASDAQ 100® Index or a NASDAQ 100 successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the NASDAQ 100® Index or a NASDAQ 100 successor index is in any other way modified so that the NASDAQ 100® Index or such NASDAQ 100 successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the NASDAQ 100® Index or such NASDAQ 100 successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after such time, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the NASDAQ 100® Index closing level is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the NASDAQ 100® Index or such NASDAQ 100 successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the NASDAQ 100® Index closing level with reference to the NASDAQ 100® Index or such NASDAQ 100 successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the NASDAQ 100® Index or a NASDAQ 100 successor index is modified so that the level of the NASDAQ 100® Index or such NASDAQ 100 successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the NASDAQ 100® Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the NASDAQ 100® Index or such NASDAQ 100 successor index in order to arrive at a level of the NASDAQ 100® Index or such NASDAQ 100 successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

The Nikkei® 225 Index

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the Nikkei® 225 Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by Nikkei Inc. (known as Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc. prior to January 1, 2007). Nikkei Inc. has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Nikkei® 225 Index.

The Nikkei® 225 Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated by Nikkei Inc. that measures the composite price performance of selected Japanese stocks. The Nikkei® 225 Index currently is based on 225 underlying stocks (the “**Nikkei Underlying Stocks**”) trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (“**TSE**”) representing a broad cross-section of Japanese industries. All 225 Nikkei Underlying Stocks are stocks listed in the First Section of the TSE. Stocks listed in the First Section of the TSE are among the most actively traded stocks on the TSE. Nikkei Inc. rules require that the 75 most liquid issues (one-third of the component count of the Nikkei® 225 Index) be included in the Nikkei® 225 Index.

The 225 companies included in the Nikkei® 225 Index are divided into six sector categories: Technology, Financials, Consumer Goods, Materials, Capital Goods/Others and Transportation and Utilities. These six sector categories are further divided into 36 industrial classifications as follows:

- Technology—Pharmaceuticals, Electrical Machinery, Automobiles, Precision Machinery, Telecommunications;
- Financials—Banks, Miscellaneous Finance, Securities, Insurance;
- Consumer Goods—Marine Products, Food, Retail, Services;
- Materials—Mining, Textiles, Paper and Pulp, Chemicals, Oil, Rubber, Ceramics, Steel, Nonferrous Metals, Trading House;
- Capital Goods/Others—Construction, Machinery, Shipbuilding, Transportation Equipment, Miscellaneous Manufacturing, Real Estate; and
- Transportation and Utilities—Railroads and Buses, Trucking, Shipping, Airlines, Warehousing, Electric Power, Gas.

The Nikkei® 225 Index is a modified, price-weighted index (*i.e.*, a Nikkei Underlying Stock’s weight in the index is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer) that is calculated by (i) multiplying the per share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock by the corresponding weighting factor for such Nikkei Underlying Stock (a “**Weight Factor**”), (ii) calculating the sum of all these products and (iii) dividing such sum by a divisor (the “**Divisor**”). The Divisor was initially set at 225 for the date of May 16, 1949 using historical numbers from May 16, 1949, the date on which the TSE was reopened. The Divisor was 23.154 as of October 1, 2003, and is subject to periodic adjustments as set forth below. Each Weight Factor is computed by dividing ¥50 by the par value of the relevant Nikkei Underlying Stock, so that the share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock, when multiplied by its Weight Factor, corresponds to a share price based on a uniform par value of ¥50. The stock prices used in the calculation of the Nikkei® 225 Index are those reported by a primary market for the Nikkei Underlying Stocks (currently the TSE). The level of the Nikkei® 225 Index is calculated once per minute during TSE trading hours.

In order to maintain continuity in the Nikkei® 225 Index in the event of certain changes due to non-market factors affecting the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, such as the addition or deletion of stocks, substitution of stocks, stock splits or distributions of assets to stockholders, the Divisor used in calculating the Nikkei® 225 Index is adjusted in a manner designed to prevent any instantaneous change or discontinuity in the level of the Nikkei® 225 Index. Thereafter, the Divisor remains at the new value until a further adjustment is necessary as the result of another change. As a result of such change affecting any Nikkei Underlying Stock, the Divisor is adjusted in such a way that the sum of all share prices immediately after such change multiplied by the applicable Weight Factor and divided by the new Divisor (*i.e.*, the level of the Nikkei® 225 Index immediately after such change) will be equal to the level of the Nikkei® 225 Index immediately prior to the change.

A Nikkei Underlying Stock may be deleted or added by Nikkei Inc. Any stock becoming ineligible for listing in the First Section of the TSE due to any of the following reasons will be deleted from the Nikkei Underlying Stocks: (i) bankruptcy of the issuer, (ii) merger of the issuer with, or acquisition of the issuer by, another company, (iii) delisting of such stock, (iv) transfer of such stock to the "Seiri-Post" because of excess debt of the issuer or because of any other reason or (v) transfer of such stock to the Second Section. In addition, a component stock transferred to the "Kanri-Post" (Posts for stocks under supervision) is in principle a candidate for deletion. Nikkei Underlying Stocks with relatively low liquidity, based on trading value and rate of price fluctuation over the past five years, may be deleted by Nikkei. Upon deletion of a stock from the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, Nikkei Inc. will select a replacement for such deleted Nikkei Underlying Stock in accordance with certain criteria. In an exceptional case, a newly listed stock in the First Section of the TSE that is recognized by Nikkei Inc. to be representative of a market may be added to the Nikkei Underlying Stocks. In such a case, an existing Underlying Stock with low trading volume and deemed not to be representative of a market will be deleted by Nikkei Inc.

A list of the issuers of the Nikkei Underlying Stocks constituting the Nikkei® 225 Index is available from the Nikkei Economic Electronic Databank System and from the Stock Market Indices Data Book published by Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. may delete, add or substitute any stock underlying the Nikkei® 225 Index. Nikkei Inc. first calculated and published the Nikkei® 225 Index in 1970.

License Agreement with Nikkei Inc.

We have entered into an agreement with Nikkei Inc. providing us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the Nikkei® 225 Index, which is owned and published by Nikkei Inc., in connection with certain securities, including the Securities.

Our license agreement with Nikkei Inc. provides that Nikkei Inc. will assume no obligation or responsibility for use of the Nikkei® 225 Index by us or our affiliates and that all use and implementation relating to the license agreement shall be conducted exclusively at the risk of Deutsche Bank AG.

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The Tokyo Stock Exchange

The TSE is one of the world's largest securities exchanges in terms of market capitalization. Trading hours are currently from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and from 12:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., Tokyo time, Monday through Friday.

Due to the time zone difference, on any normal trading day the TSE will close prior to the opening of business in New York City on the same calendar day. Therefore, the closing level of the Nikkei® 225 Index on a trading day will generally be available in the United States by the opening of business on the same calendar day.

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Discontinuation of the Nikkei® 225 Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

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Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a Nikkei successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the Securities.

If Nikkei Inc. discontinues publication of the Nikkei® 225 Index prior to, and such discontinuance is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, and the

calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a Nikkei successor index and publication of such Nikkei successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the index closing level for the Nikkei® 225 Index for such date. The index closing level for the Nikkei® 225 Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Nikkei® 225 Index or Nikkei successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuance, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently comprising the Nikkei® 225 Index or Nikkei successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Nikkei® 225 Index or Nikkei successor index, as applicable, on the relevant exchange may adversely affect the value of the Securities.

If at any time the method of calculating the Nikkei® 225 Index or a Nikkei successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Nikkei® 225 Index or a Nikkei successor index is in any other way modified so that the Nikkei® 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Nikkei® 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after such time, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the Nikkei® 225 Index closing level is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the Nikkei® 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the Nikkei® 225 Index closing level with reference to the Nikkei® 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Nikkei® 225 Index or a Nikkei successor index is modified so that the level of the Nikkei® 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the Nikkei® 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the Nikkei® 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index in order to arrive at a level of the Nikkei® 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

The MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. The MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM is a stock index calculated in U.S. dollars, published and disseminated daily by Morgan Stanley Capital International Inc. ("**MSCI**"), a majority-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, through numerous data vendors, on the MSCI website and every 60 seconds during market trading hours on Bloomberg Financial Markets and Reuters Limited. Neither MSCI nor Morgan Stanley has any obligation to continue to calculate and publish, and may discontinue calculation and publication of the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources.

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Upon any selection by the calculation agent of an MSCI Emerging Markets successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the Securities.

If MSCI discontinues publication of the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM prior to, and such discontinuance is continuing on, the Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no MSCI Emerging Markets successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected an MSCI Emerging Markets successor index, and publication of such MSCI Emerging Markets successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, any such Final Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM closing level for such date. The MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM closing level will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or MSCI Emerging Markets successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuance, using the closing level (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing level that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently comprising the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or MSCI Emerging Markets successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or MSCI Emerging Markets successor index, as applicable, on the relevant exchange may adversely affect the value of the Securities.

If at any time the method of calculating the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or an MSCI Emerging Markets successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or an MSCI Emerging Markets successor index is in any other way modified so that the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or such MSCI Emerging Markets successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or such MSCI Emerging Markets successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on the relevant Averaging Date, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or such MSCI Emerging Markets successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM closing level with reference to the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or such MSCI Emerging Markets successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or an MSCI Emerging Markets successor index is modified so that the level of such MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or MSCI Emerging Markets successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification

(*e.g.*, due to a split in the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM), then the calculation agent will adjust such MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or MSCI Emerging Markets successor index in order to arrive at a level of the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM or such MSCI Emerging Markets successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).